

CHAMPAGNE.
MOET AND CHANDON'S
"DRY IMPERIAL."
PER CASE 1 DOZ. BOTTLES \$37.00
" 2 " HALF BOT. \$80.00
Sole Agents:
H. PRICE & CO.
WINE MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

DUNVILLE'S
V. R.
BELFAST
OLD IRISH
WHISKY.
\$15.00 PER CASE.
Sole Agents:
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WINE MERCHANTS,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

No. 14,841 號一十四百八千四萬一第 日五初月十年壹十三緒光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1st, 1905. 叁拜禮 號壹月十年五零百九千一英曆香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA
FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND HOUSEHOLD.
An Elegant Preparation, Delicately Perfumed.
Promotes a healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is as refreshing and invigorating to the system as a Turkish Bath.
A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
[a1342]

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
A Blend of Selected Distillations of the Finest Scotch Whiskies.
\$10.50 Per Case.
Apply to
SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a65]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per cask ex Factory.
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$2.30 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a1412]

WANTED.
RELIABLE HONGKONG FIRM to act as SUB-AGENTS in Hongkong (and Canton, if desired) for a first-class brand of French Champagne. Terms: 15 per cent. discount on all orders.
Firms interested please apply for further particulars to Box No. 121, care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1905. [a2443]

SITUATION WANTED.
HOTEL MANAGER, well qualified, offers his services.
Apply by letter to— "O.K."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1905. [a2455]

NOTICE.
GEO. FENWICK & CO. LD., Engineers &c., are open to receive OFFERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THEIR WANCHAI PROPERTY, comprising portions of Marine Lots Nos. 31 and 32; approximate area 43,000 square feet.
For further particulars apply to the Company.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [133]

CARTRIDGES.
IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.
ELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE and KYNOK'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 10, 12, 15, and 20 BORE, and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 55SG. AIR GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.
WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1905. [2349]

COLD STORAGE.
THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD. have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday, excepted to receive and deliver perishable goods.
WM. PARLANE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1905. [155]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.
THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
37, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2056]

STENTING.
SURGEON DENTIST
No. 10, DAGUILAR STREET 37
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [2174]

CHUN SENG.
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. LATE OF 31, MAIN STREET, YOKOHAMA
DRAPER & TAILOR, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, & GENERAL OUTFITTER.
ALL NEW GOODS IN STOCK.
A Trial Solicited. Fit and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Inspection Invited.
Hongkong, 27th May, 1905. [a129]

JAPAN COALS.
mitsui BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & CO.)
HEAD OFFICE:—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.
LONDON BRANCH:—34, LIME STREET, E.C.
HONGKONG BRANCH:—PATERSON'S BUILDINGS, 100, HOUSS STREET
OTHER BRANCHES:
New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Sourabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Cheloo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimoda, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchino, Sasebo, Maizuru, Miike, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.
Telegraphic Address "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A 1 Codes)
CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.
SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Honda, Kanada, Teikoku, Mameda, Mannoura, Onoura Otani, Sasahara Tsubokuro, Yoshikuni, Yoshio, Yonokubo, and other Coals.
S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES
OF
HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.
3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Pog" WHISKIES at ... \$13.00
5 Star, LIQUEUR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$22.00
Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the Soda."
Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow matured, non-smoky, delicate, flavor Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
1298

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
OF
LONDON, INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.
ESTABLISHED 1815.
Per Case.
BRANDY * * * * \$22.50
" * * * * 20.00
" * * * * 16.75
WHISKY, PALL MALL - 20.00
" JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND - 12.50
" C. P. & CO.'S SPECIAL BLEND - 10.50
PORT WINE, INVALIDS - 20.00
" DOURO - 13.75
SHERRY, AMOROSO - 20.00
" LA TORRE - 16.00
BENEDICTINE, D.O.M. - 40.50

THE ABOVE EXCLUSIVELY SHIPPED TO
SIEMSEN & CO.
HONGKONG AGENTS.
[a54]

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CABLE ADDRESS:—"CHEE"
DELIGHTFUL SITUATION. UNEXCELLED RESORT FOR TRAVELLERS AND RESIDENTS.
BILLIARDS AND BOWLING. LAWN AND GARDENS.
JAS. W. OSBORNE, PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER. [206]

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TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER.
JUST ARRIVED.
Materials of the VERY LATEST and MOST FASHIONABLE Designs, consisting of—
SCOTCH and CHEVIOT TWEEDS, ANGOLAS, FLANNELS LLAMAS, CASHMERES, VICUNAS, BLACK and BLUE SERGES, COVERTS, ULSTERINGS, OVERCOATINGS, VESTINGS, TROUSERINGS, BREECHES CLOTHS, &c.
SPECIALITY.
Dress Suitings of the VERY FINEST quality only. Fit Guaranteed.
All Orders receive the most careful and prompt attention, and are executed under the direct personal supervision of our Cutters, and by our Own Workmen on THE PREMISES.
LOUNGE SUITS ... from \$35
MORNING Do. ... 45
OVERCOATS ... 55
RIDING BREECHES ... 15
FROCK Do. ... 70
TROUSERS (Cashmere) ... 15
FANCY VESTS ... 7
Hongkong, 28th September, 1905. [a36]

W. BREWER & CO.
23 & 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.
PRICE LIST OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1906.
Now Ready. Post Free on Application.
LETT'S DIARIES 1906.
A New Pictorial Hand-book to Canton, 12 pages of Photo Pictures, ... 40
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FOR CHRISTMAS.
NEW STYLES OF CARDS for Autograph and Printing on.
NEW SET of POST CARDS with Chinese, Junks on Canton River.
SCOTCH TARTAN CARDS, \$1.00 set.
Chinese Rice Paper, and Cards with Local Views, &c.
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TOY BOOKS in great Variety.
PLAYING CARDS; GUEST, WEDDING MENU, BALL PROGRAMMES, etc., [a35]

REDUCED PRICES OF EASTMAN KODAK FILMS.
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The above Films are absolutely fresh. We invite you to come and inspect our New Stock.
Developing and Printing undertaken.
A. TACK & CO.
26, DES VUEX ROAD, HONGKONG. [40]

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CHATER ROAD.

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ALL THE NEW DESIGNS IN CHRISTMAS CARDS FOR PRIVATE GREETINGS.
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JUST LANDED:
SLAZENGER'S "E.G.M." and DOHERTY TENNIS RACQUETS. [34a]

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THE FELTEN & GUILLAUME-LAHMEYER WERKE
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Apply to— **SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.** [54a]

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Our new patent Low Set Express Cushions can be fitted to any Billiard Table, making it for laying purposes as good as new.
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BEST AFRICAN IVORY BILLIARD BALLS. THOROUGHLY SEASONED.
CRYSTAL AND BONZOLINE BALLS ALL SIZES.
WEST OF ENGLAND BILLIARD CLOTHS A SPECIALITY.
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Hongkong, 6th April, 1904. [927-2]

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SPARKLING MINERAL TABLE WATER; Qts., Pts., and Splits.
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PURE TREBLE DISTILLED WATER ONLY is used in the Manufacture of these Beverages, and by these means ABSOLUTE PURITY IS GUARANTEED.
TRADE MARK
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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [a37]
Hongkong, 27th October, 1905.

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FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.
Dining accommodation for 300 persons.
131 Bedrooms.
Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel residents.
Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.
Electric Lighting and Fans.
Every Comfort.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.
Ladies' Cloak Rooms.
Matron in attendance.
CHARGES, MODERATE, AND NO EXTRAS.
A. F. DAVIES, Acting Manager.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.
Ladies' Afternoon Tea-Rooms.
Private Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Hot and Cold Water throughout.
Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if required).
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.
Table D'Hote at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a2410]

CONNAUGHT HOTEL.
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near the Banks and Principal Offices.
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.
Large and lofty Rooms, elegantly furnished.
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water throughout.
Special Rates for Tourists.
Lunch Service for Guests.
For Terms, apply to the—
MANAGER.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902. [a4]

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(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA),
MACAO.

HAS been re-opened under European management and most strict supervision as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place. All comforts of a home.
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days rest and quiet.
Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong. One steamer (s.s. Hongkwan), daily to and from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from Canton, give easy communication with both these centres.
Cable Address—"BOA VISTA."
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2411 THE MANAGER

VICTORIA HOTEL.
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MACAO, CHINA.
In the Centre of the Praya Grande.

Both Hotels under experienced European Management.
Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents and Tourists.
V. FARMER, Proprietor. [a2035]

J. WATKESON & CO., MARINE SALVAGE ENGINEERS.

THIS COMPANY POSSESSES THE MOST POWERFUL & EFFICIENT SALVAGE MACHINERY. CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.
TELEGRAPHIC INSTRUCTIONS ACTED UPON IMMEDIATELY.
The Company has the powerful steamer City of Birmingham (237 Tons, 750 H.P.), specially equipped with necessary Gear for Salvage purposes, always ready at Short Notice.
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Agents for Messrs. STARR, GORMAN & CO. Submarine Trimmers, Makers of all classes of Diving Gear, London.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. [2265]

INTIMATION



ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

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SCOTCH WHISKY

WATSON'S CELEBRATED

VERY OLD LIQUEUR
SCOTCH
WHISKY.A blend of the finest WHISKIES, distilled
in SCOTLAND of
GREAT AGE,
VERY FINE AND MELLOW.Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the BEST
BLEND in the FAR EAST.

PER DOZEN \$16.50

The following are also recommended, and are
measured in quality:—

A.—Thorne's Blend... Per Doz. \$12.00

B.—Glenorchy, Mellow Blend, a
fine "Soda" Whisky, of great
age... 12.00

C.—Aberlour-Glenlivet... 13.50

D.—H.K.D. Blend of the Finest Old
Malt Scotch Whiskies... 14.00

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ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

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Correspondents must forward their names and ad-
dresses with communications addressed to the Editor,
not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
All letters for publication should be written on
one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have
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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES V. ROAD C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 1st, 1905.

Nothing could show more strongly the
ridiculous lengths to which irresponsible
arbitration courts will proceed than the
recent suggestion which was made that
lending money to belligerents ought to be
regarded as an infringement of neutrality.
If it had been desired to set forth the
absurdity of the majority of the rules as to
preserving neutrality, probably no better
illustration could have been hit upon. No
doubt the lending of money to a belligerent
is in one sense a breach of neutrality; as to
supply the sinews of war clearly tends very
greatly to the advantage of the nation to
whom they are thus supplied. Lending
money may thus be said to be taking a
very important part in assisting a nation
who contracts a war; but in the true, the
being a breach of neutrality is manifestly
ridiculous to open to protest. One would seriously
maintain that a nation, which happens not
to have sufficient means to carry on hostilities
in which she may be engaged, cannot
legitimately obtain assistance from any
nation, more fortunately situated than her-
self, who may be able and willing to supply
her with such funds as are necessary. To
take up such a position would be practically
to say that no nation could assist in obtain-
ing a loan for another, unless there were
some guarantee that the borrowing nation
would keep the peace for at least ten or
twenty years. Money lent in advance of a
war is likely, for obvious reasons, to be of
much more effective value than that lent
after hostilities have commenced; as there
is nothing against its being invested in war-
like material in any part of the world with-
out any international question arising. If

it is necessary to swallow this camel, it
seems childish to strain at the gnat of lend-
ing money at a much less convenient time.
The absurdity of such a position is, perhaps,
best shown by the fact that by no possible
stretch of imagination can it be maintained
that a nation cannot lend another money in
advance of a war which is contemplated for
the purpose of enabling it to carry on that
war on its arising. What was there to pre-
vent England or France or any other nation
lending Japan money which she might use
to complete the navy which she used to such
good purpose in the recent war? Absolutely
nothing; and as a matter of fact, loan after
loan was obtained by Japan and was
devoted by her to that purpose. If funds
can be lent thus in advance, what substan-
tial reason can there be for their not being
advanced while the war is actually going
on? Very little thought must show that
such a conclusion is quite untenable. Granted
that funds may be sent in advance and
that a portion of the funds so obtained may
be saved for use actually during the war,
it is manifest that there can be no real
distinction between the residue thus retained
and loans before the outbreak of hostilities.
The only effect of any such rule as that
suggested being adopted would be to equally
embarrass all nations who have occasion
to make arrangements for their own
protection in advance. Practically it would
be to agree that no nation, which was un-
able to raise all its possible requirements
in the way of money for warlike expendi-
ture within its own borders, would be able
in case of the outbreak of hostilities. In
other words the only nations that would be
safe would be those who had been able to
fund vast amounts to meet contingencies
that have no doubt to be guarded against,
but which might never arise. Such a
restriction upon the natural right of a
nation as well as an individual to do
what it likes with its own could never be
maintained, even if by any possibility the
"Powers" could be brought to agree to it.
In addition to its inherent unreasonableness,
it is a regulation which, of course,
could be evaded in half a dozen different
ways, and this would be in itself a sufficient
reason for its not being entertained. Of
course the idea has originated from
Japanese loans having been taken up largely
in the United Kingdom, but the important
point is overlooked that such loans were not
taken up by the British Government,
but by individuals, and not upon political,
but upon purely commercial and financial
grounds. If any loan of the kind was
unduly aided by the Government of a
neutral state, some grounds for objection
might well be raised; but when the lending
of the money is a matter purely from
bankers or private individuals, it is quite
impossible, without going counter to the
well-accepted principle that war between
nations does not constitute war between
private individuals belonging to the respec-
tive nationalities, to hold that such loans
cannot be made. The case would, of course,
stand on a very different footing where a
neutral Government, as government, guar-
anteed a loan of a nation at war which, but
for such guarantee, could not float itself.
Such a case, however, is very little likely
to arise, as it is difficult to conceive that
any nation would lend money, in its collec-
tive capacity, to a nation which was not
trusted by the people of the lending nation
individually. In some rare instances, such,
for instance, as in the case of the loan which
it was stated Germany was willing to offer
Morocco, something of this kind might be
done to a very limited extent; but it would
be obviously unreasonable to accept a general
principle, which would affect all inter-
national relations, to meet a possible case
of so entirely exceptional a character.

Lieutenant N.C.S. Simson, H.K.S.B.E.G.A.,
passed an examination in Colloquial Urdu on
the 23rd October.

Major H. E. F. Gould-Adams, R.G.A., has
been appointed Inspector of Chinese coolies in
the Transvaal.

The *Rusko* Store says it is in a position to
confirm the rumour that a Viceroy will be
appointed to administer Siberia and Northern
Saghalien.

The Kaiser has projected another scheme for
public monuments in the form of statues. It
is for the embellishment of the Lustgarten, on
the terrace of which he proposes the erection of
four bronze statues of heroic size, representing
as many different princes of the House of
Orange during the sixteenth and seventeenth
centuries. The reason for His Majesty's new
enterprise is that the daughter of Henry
Frederick, Prince of Orange, was the wife of
the Grand Elector, and mother of the first
King of Prussia.

"Why don't you work?" asked the magistrate
in the Third Court (Singapore) to a grumbler
in the dustbins, who was rooting for rats.
"Old and ill," remarked the weary one. Asked
what he wanted with rats, the grumbler said to
send to China. When they reached the Celestial
country they, or rather their skins were trans-
formed into the soles of shoes. "Yes," affirmed
the magistrate, "that is how bubonic plague is
spread." Defendant was cautioned and dis-
charged.

According to the *Neue Freie Presse*, negotia-
tions are proceeding between the Austrian
Lloyd and the English shipbuilding firm of
Swan, Hunter, and Richardson (Limited), of
Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the purpose of enabling
the British firm to acquire a considerable
interest in the Lloyd shipbuilding yards and
plant at Trieste. The success of the negotia-
tions depends, according to the *Presse*, upon
the ratification of the new contract between the
Austrian Government and the Austrian Lloyd.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, president of the
Canadian Pacific Railway, and his party, after
visiting the Kootenay country, North West
Canada, are very much impressed with the growth
of business along the entire line, but more
particularly with the large autumn wheat crop,
which is being grown on lands that were
heretofore considered only fit for ranching
purposes. Over two million bushels of autumn
wheat have already been marketed, and a
largely-increased acreage is now being put in
crop for next year.

The New York correspondent of the *Times*
telegraphed that the finest sewing machine
ever made in America had been completed at
the works of the Singer Sewing Machine
Company, to the order of the Empress of Japan
in recognition of the courtesy extended to Miss
Roosevelt during her recent visit to Japan.
In conversation with Miss Roosevelt the
Empress expressed a desire to possess an
American sewing machine, and Miss Roosevelt
communicated the wish to her father, who
immediately gave the order. Every part of
the machine where there is no friction is
gold-plated. A special messenger will probably
carry it to Japan.

A witness at the Singapore Enquiry gave what
he described as an unimpeachable testimonial.
Mr. W. R. Swan, manager of the Prys River
Dock, gave an account of the wharves, godowns
and docks at Hongkong of which he had made
a recent inspection under instructions from
Government. There were six graving docks at
Hongkong, the largest being 576 feet long on
the blocks. The largest dock at Tanjong
Pagar was only 480 feet. At Hongkong there
were also two new docks under construction—one
by Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, at Quarry
Bay, 760 feet long, and another by the
Admiralty, 550 feet long. There were 12 slip-
ways at Hongkong, all larger than the largest
slipway in Singapore, at Tanjong Rhu. There
were two shipbuilding yards at Hongkong—
one belonging to the Dock Company, where
ships up to 500 feet long could be built; and
the other to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, the
berths of which were being constructed for
vessels of 800 feet. These yards would be in
competition with Tanjong Pagar. The machines
shops, etc., of the Dock Company at Hongkong
were particularly well equipped with modern
plant and appliances.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CANTON LEPRO RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

CANTON, 28th Oct., 1905.

SIR.—Please acknowledge the following con-
tributions to the "Canton Lepros Relief Fund"
and oblige.—Yours truly,

ANDREW BEATTIE.
Zoroastrian Charity Fund
(Hongkong) ... \$100.00
A Friend (Macao) ... 25.00

PROGRESS OF MERCHANT SHIPPING
IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND
THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN
COUNTRIES.

A Parliamentary Blue Book was published in
London on the day of the departure of the
German Mail, giving various tables relating to
the shipping of the world; the figures for the
United Kingdom being for 1904, and those for
the Colonies and Foreign Countries for 1903.
It is to be noted that the Hongkong figures are
exclusive of Chinese junks engaged in the
foreign trade, and yet without them Hongkong
has attained the summit of its ambition, it being
now the first shipping port in the world. The
following are the totals of entrances and clear-
ances for some of the principal ports:—

Hongkong	19,204,880
London	18,639,159
Antwerp	18,139,184
New York	17,999,168
Hamburg	16,466,639
Liverpool	14,716,790
Rotterdam	13,597,819
Cardiff	13,119,472
Singapore	12,004,919
Marseilles	11,336,077
Monte Video	11,148,852
Genoa	10,098,753
Colombo	9,439,632
Lisbon	9,407,316
Tyne ports	8,882,156
Gibraltar	7,769,069
Malta	7,185,268
Capetown	7,165,185
Kobe	6,870,977
Melbourne	6,487,290
Shanghai	6,192,044
Sydney	5,934,411
Calcutta	5,802,326
Bombay	5,000,109

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTERS'S SERVICE.)

RUSSIA.

LONDON, 29th October.

The situation in Russia is becoming
worse. Telegrams from all parts show that
the Government is paralyzed by the whole-
sale strikes which have spread to every
trade and profession. There is practically
no railway communication and no news-
papers throughout Russia. Ordinary life
is at a standstill, and all schools, colleges
and universities are closed. Moscow is
absolutely cut off, as is also Odessa. The
Bourses are depressed and the Russian loan
postponed.

Workmen, under the leadership of
students, are erecting barricades in the
streets of Odessa, and a sharp encounter has
already occurred with the Cossacks. St.
Petersburg is at present quiet.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

LONDON, 29th October.

It is announced in Vienna that all the
Powers are in favour of the principle of a
naval demonstration to overcome the resis-
tance of the Porte to the Macedonian scheme.
It is doubtful whether the Porte will give
way without a display of force.

HOCKEY.

The first practice game of the season will be
played on the Club Ground, Happy Valley,
on Thursday next, commencing at 5 o'clock.
All members or intending members wishing to
play are requested to send their names to Mr.
T. C. Gray.

FRENCH ADMIRAL'S VISIT.

Yesterday morning there was the customary
salutes between the French flagship *Montcalm*
and the British man-of-war and shore batteries.
At 10.15 o'clock Vice-Admiral Richard came
on shore. Landing at Queen's Statue Wharf, he
was received with a guard of honour composed
of the West Kent Regiment, whose band was
also in attendance playing appropriate airs. He
made the usual interchange of visits, calling on
the British Commodore and afterwards meeting
the Governor and the General Officer Com-
manding at Government House. To-day the
Vice-Admiral dines at Government House.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND CHINA.

Vienna, Sept. 22.

Efforts have for some time past been made to
found an Austro-Chinese bank or some other
financial institute for the promotion of trade
between this country and the Far East. These
efforts will be successful, and that before long
the principal Austrian banks will join in
supporting the venture.
It is announced that Yang Cheng, Chinese
Minister to the Austro-Hungarian Court, has
been appointed to Berlin and will be succeeded
in Vienna by Li Ching-mai, a son of the late
Li Hung-chang. Yang Cheng speaks German
fluently, and was at one time employed
in the negotiations between Peking and the
authorities at Kiao-chiao which ended in the
extension of German hold upon Shan-tung.
Times.

BOARD OF TRADE AND ALIEN
SEAMEN.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Recently a correspondent wrote to the Presi-
dent of the Board of Trade calling his atten-
tion to the speech of Lord Muskerry, in which
his lordship said that at the present time there
are some 44,000 alien captains, petty officers,
and seamen in our mercantile service, and asked
if the Government intended to legislate and
if the 14th inst. on the subject of the manning
and offloading of British merchant vessels. I am
desirous by the Marquess of Salisbury to inform
you in reply that the matter is one of which
His Majesty's Government fully realizes the
importance, and that when they consider the
programme of legislation for the coming session
it will not doubt receive their attention.
"In this connection, however, I may remind
you that the Government very recently found
it necessary to oppose the Bill which Lord Mus-
kerry introduced for the purpose of preventing
aliens from obtaining certificates as officers in
the Mercantile Marine, and it is probable that
the weighty reasons which prompted them to
take this course will have considerable influence
on their attitude with regard to future legisla-
tion on this subject.—I am, etc., E. W.
Rowntree."

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued
the following report:—
On the 31st at 11.55 a.m. The barometer
has fallen over N. China, Formosa and Luzon.
The depression appears to be situated near
the coast of E. Luzon and apparently moving
N.W. at present.
It is, however, showing a tendency to recurve.
The depression in the North is passing to the
Pacific to the N.E. of Japan, and a new depres-
sion is appearing over Manchuria.
Pressure is high over the Upper Yangtze.
Gradients continue steep in the South and
N.E. and N. gales may be expected in the
Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China
Sea.
Forecast:—Fresh N. winds; fair.

HONGKONG SANITARY
BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held
on the 31st October at the Board Room. Hon.
Dr. F. Clark (president) presided, and there
were also present: Dr. W. W. Pearce, M.O.H.,
Lt.-Col. Jodling, Mr. A. Ramjahn, Dr.
Macfarlane, Mr. F. J. Badley, Mr. A. W.
Brown, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Mr. H. E.
Pollock, K.C., Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Fung Wa
Chun and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

BILLS OF HEALTH AND PLAGUE.

Mr. POLLOCK, pursuant to notice of motion,
moved:—"That in view of the small number
and the intermittent occurrence of cases of
plague at the close of the plague season, it is
desirable that the present practice as to
granting clean bills of health in connection
with plague cases should be modified." He said
that in support of the change which he sub-
mitted should be introduced in the present
practice with regard to granting clean bills of
health at the close of a plague epidemic, he
would refer to the figures for the last three
years; 1903-04, from the 1st July to the 31st
December, and this year from the 1st July to
the 30th September. As most members of the
Board were aware, the question of granting
clean bills of health in this Colony depended
upon the provisions of what was known as the
Venice Convention, to which the Colony had
adhered. Under this convention no area in
which the plague had existed was considered
as infected until no death or case of plague had
occurred for a continuous period of ten days.
That was a very onerous condition to apply
with reference to the termination of an epidemic
of plague, and it seemed to him rather an
illogical condition to be imposed in view of the
fact, which was well known, that this Colony
was not considered as infected with plague in an
epidemic form. In the Paris Convention, to
which this Colony did not adhere, but to which
the United Kingdom did, an area was not con-
sidered to be infected until several cases of
plague had occurred. The trend of modern
conventions with regard to plague was not to
consider an area as infected simply because a
few sporadic cases occurred, and he thought it
only logical that the Colony should not be
considered infected because a few cases
occurred here and there. According to the
Venice Convention, however, the Colony was
still considered infected, and still had to show
four bills of health; although it was quite
obvious from the returns that the plague no
longer existed in an epidemic form. On the
28th October, 1903, the Colony was finally
considered free from plague, and it seemed
absurd that with only eight cases in 31 days
from August to September, the Colony should
be considered infected. For 1904 Hongkong
was not considered free under the provisions
of the Venice Convention until the 24th
September. Taking the last two months, there
were 34 cases in 31 days, and from the 25th August
to the 24th September, 10 cases. The figures
for 1904 were, perhaps, not so striking as
they were for the year 1903, as in
the latter year the plague began to abate com-
paratively early, and a very long time before
the period of ten days required by the Venice
Convention came into operation. This year the
Colony was considered free by convention on the
12th September. The figures from the 13th
July to the 12th August showed 31 cases, and
from the 12th August to the 12th September,
14 cases. Although he had admitted that in
1904 the cases—taking them in the aggregate
for the periods of months he mentioned, were
perhaps not so striking as the falling off in 1903,
still for 1904 the figures were very striking,
because taking the period after the 6th August
—on which day three cases of plague were
reported—and continuing down the list to 12th
September, but not including that day, for the
whole period from the 7th August to the
11th September inclusive there was never more
than one case reported a day, and on some days
no cases were reported at all. Similarly, taking
the figures for this year, from the 1st to 11th
August inclusive, twelve days, only three cases
of plague occurred; and yet, as he pointed out,
the Colony was considered infected under the
provisions of the Venice Convention
right up to the 12th September. It seemed
an absurdity to consider that a plague
epidemic existed in the Colony after the 12th
August. He had handed to the press the figures
from which he quoted, and hoped they would
be published [unavoidably held over till our
next issue] because he thought them very
instructive indeed, and they would bear out
his argument that a new method ought to
be adopted with regard to the issue of clean
bills of health—or in other words the considera-
tion of the Colony being infected—than had
been adopted hitherto. He thought, in view of
the fact that a very large sanitary staff was
employed, and therefore that it was only
reasonable to suppose that nearly all cases of
plague came under the notice of the
authorities, the Colony had a right to expect
that in future a different system should
be adopted. They had not power as a Sanitary
Board to take any active steps in the matter,
but he understood the Chamber of Commerce
were taking it up, and no doubt the matter
would be brought before the Legislative
Council. He did not think it altogether use-
less, however, to have brought it before the
notice of the Board, because the publication of
the figures would tell their own tale, and would
amply justify him in submitting that it was
desirable that the present system should be
altered. Where alterations were practicable
it would, of course, be for the Governor
and the Legislative Council to consider.

He thought he had said sufficient to show
that a case existed for inquiry, and thought
it desirable that some alteration should be
effected.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK seconded the motion.
Dr. PEARCE said if we were free from plague
for nine days, and a case occurred on the tenth
day the Colony would have to wait another
ten days before a clean bill of health could
issue. We might then go on for another nine
days, and a case occur on the 10th, when we
would be thrown back again; whereas, if
we were to go on for ten days without a case,
a clean bill of health could issue, and after it had
begun, a case or two occurring now and again
would not prevent clean bills continuing to be
issued.

The President thought he was right in
saying that every member of the Board was in
sympathy with Mr. Pollock's motion, and he
thought something would probably result from
any representations which might be made by
the Board on the subject. The making of
rules and regulations regarding clean bills
of health was a matter for the Govern-
ment's consideration, but any recommendation
from the Board on the subject would receive
ample consideration. At the present moment
the Government were signatories to the
Venice Convention which laid down certain
definite rules, such as the one they had now to
comply with. Since that convention had
been drawn up, a further one, the Paris
Convention of 1903 had come out. This
convention agreed to reducing the period of
freedom from plague from ten to five days;
that was to say, after five days clean bills
of health might issue. In return for the
reduction in the period of time, however, the
Paris Convention imposed certain con-
ditions, and it was those conditions
which required the approval of the Chamber
of Commerce, and of shipping owners, before
the convention could be adopted in this Colony.
He thought this the proper time to bring the
matter forward, as they had now five or six
months to make suitable arrangements and
have it thrashed out and ready for adoption.
The motion was carried unanimously.

MODIFICATION OF REQUIREMENTS.

Mr. E. M. Hazeland, architect, submitted a
plan for proposed houses on Island Lot No. 1704,
and asked the Board to recommend H.E. the
Governor in Council to allow the open space at
the rear to be less than one half of the whole
open space required by the Public Health and
Buildings Ordinances, and the open space of the
sides to count towards the necessary open space.
The M.O.H. intimated that in view of the very
open space in which it was proposed to build
these houses, the request was a very reasonable
one.

The President stated that a technical
objection had been raised, and it appeared that
the Governor-in-Council had no power to grant
the application as it was at present worded. He
suggested that the Board should recommend the
Governor-in-Council to permit these two houses
to be provided with open space of a certain
area, half of which should be in the rear and
half on the sides of the houses. This would get
over the technical difficulty.
The suggestion was agreed to.

KITCHEN AT A THEATRE.

An application was received from Messrs.
Palmer and Turner asking permission, under
section 45 of the Building Ordinances, to use a
basement room of the Ko Shing theatre as a
kitchen. The room was only half below
the ground level, and was well lighted and free
from damp.

The M.O.H. intimated—I do not consider
that any portion of the basement below the Ko
Shing theatre is fit for use as a kitchen.
Cooking has been done in the basement, and a
prosecution has already taken place.
The application was refused.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

At a death rate of 1,000 per annum, the
mortality statistics of the British, Foreign and
Chinese community, excluding the army and
navy, for the week ending 30th September, show
a percentage of 21.1 as against 18.4 for the
corresponding week of last year.

LIMEWASHING.

For the fortnight ending 24th October 4,412
houses were lime washed in the Eastern, and
3,785 in the Central District.

BAT RECAP.

692 rats were caught during the week ending
28th October, of which fourteen were found to
be infected.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

A report from Berlin, on September 24,
said:—On Saturday the small Prussian cruiser
Alcedora was launched from the Imperial
Yard at Danzig and was re-christened
Danzig. The new cruiser was laid down
on August 11, 1904, and is to be completed
towards the end of 1906. Its measurements
are:—Length, 103m. 8c.; beam, 13m. 2c.;
draught, 5 metres; displacement, 3,250 tons;
10,000 indicated horse-power, which are to
give a speed of 23 knots. The armament will
consist of ten 10c. guns, and ten 37cm.
quadrifiring guns with two torpedo-discharging
tubes. The crew will number 286 men.

On Tuesday next the newly built battleship
"P" will be launched from the Imperial Yard
at Wilhelmshaven, and will receive, it is be-
lieved, the name of *Hannover*.

It is reported from Kiel that the work of
reconstructing the cruiser *Treue* is finished;
the cost has been £285,000. The *Treue* was
launched in 1887, and had become quite
obsolete; her displacement is 4,400 tons, and
she will be sent out to the Far East.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Princess Alice* left Kobe via
Nagasaki and Shanghai on Sunday, the 29th
Oct. p.m., and may be expected here on Tuesday,
the 3rd Nov. a.m.
The I.G.M. str. *Zieten*, which left here on
Wednesday at noon, arrived at Singapore on
Sunday at 4 p.m.

WITH THE VOLUNTEERS.

A GRIFFIN'S EXPERIENCES.

A sham fight conducted by Volunteers is not always the tame and colourless affair it is generally supposed to be. To the ordinary observer such an event might not appear very thrilling, and perhaps hardly interesting, but it is surprising the excitement and adventure it has for those engaged in it; not that there was anything very special in the field manoeuvres of Saturday, 21st October, but it was my first experience even of mimic warfare, and as such impressed itself in all its details on my mind.

Among the company of volunteers who gathered at the headquarters to receive so many rounds of blank ammunition there was an unusually free exchange of badinage, and the spirits of the men rose even higher when sailing in the launch across to Cosmopolitan Dock. One gay and debonaire youth, addicted to the weed, was so lost in thought as he contemplated the doings of that afternoon that he actually came on parade with the pipe in his mouth. He was soon made aware of his indiscretion. After being drawn up in marching order, we proceeded through narrow streets, along a somewhat tortuous course past a native market, and halted on the outskirts of Yau-mat, where we were critically inspected by the Chinese children; but the women, with native modesty, glanced at us and passed on with averted faces, causing us to reflect on what a vexatious mixture it is called femininity! At home such a sight as we presented would have delighted the eyes and hearts of the girls, who would have gathered round like bees round sugar. That the uniform should not be that same magnet here, or rather on the other side, is disappointing.

Having been rejoined by the other half of the company, we resumed the march. This gave us opportunities of seeing a little of the rural life of the Chinese, the industrious native tilling the soil with the assistance of his family; the curious farms standing in all their primitive and unadorned simplicity; and the numerous graves of horse-shoe shape, with their various oblations. But the interesting views were soon shut out when we found ourselves on a road whose sides rose straight to a height of about thirty feet, and after halting here for some time we were joined by the mounted troops. Then the serious business of the afternoon began. We proceeded some distance up the hill, left the road, and plunged into a thicket. Running and tripping and tumbling and swearing we found ourselves on comparatively level ground and were ordered to take cover. We squatted behind trees and bushes, but as we had not been accustomed to knee drill we found our positions rather awkward, and one was inclined to stand up. No sooner, however, had one showed his head than an invisible companion would tell him in a stage whisper to get out of sight. The funny man of our party was detected standing up regardless of the vicinity of the foe and was ordered to take cover. "So I am," he said, "don't you see I am hiding behind this Christmas tree." Some Chinese, curious to know the meaning of the unusual bustle and activity in their quiet neighbourhood, appeared on the scene. Instantly a dozen rifles were levelled at them and they scattered. Then we thought of what might have been. Had we offered them a bribe we might have ascertained the position of the enemy and stolen a march upon them. However, our reflections were cut short by the word to advance, passed in a whisper from one to another. We had to crawl under bushes that we could not get over or round, and when a branch lit one sharply on the eye there were unutterable things thought. We had to take leaps which at other times we would have hesitated to take, but we had been roused to a pitch at which we would do anything, and so we made our way out of the wood, ran along the bed of a stream, and commenced to climb. We gained the first ridge in a breathless condition, and here we adjusted the puttees that had slipped down, and adjusted the belts that were getting uncomfortable. Having recovered our breaths we descended the valley, slipping on rocks, stepping on to insecure footholds and rolling down with a clatter that must have put any enemy on the qui vive. This went on for about an hour and a half, creeping to the top of a ridge, and then advancing to another; while the other sections covered our advance. Then we got the word to fire. No enemy was visible but we blazed away at where we thought we detected something moving on the top of the hill, about half a mile off, and trusted that our aim was accurate. Not long afterwards there was the order to "cease fire" and, with the knowledge that we had routed the invaders, we prepared to descend the hill. This was almost as difficult as climbing, the footing being very treacherous. The peal of laughter, which rang out on one man collapsing and sliding some distance on his back until he used his rifle as a brake, had hardly subsided when it was followed by another. All at once a wild yell shook the air. There was a pause, and a deep silence. "Hornets!" said someone and we all edged backwards. One unfortunate youth had disturbed a nest and the insects were angrily attacking him. Several came our way, but as we remained tranquil they passed us over as friends, or at least not enemies. In the struggle to extricate himself the poor wight who discovered the nest dropped his helmet and beat a retreat to the higher ground. Now here was a problem. He must get his helmet but who was to risk a second invasion to the alarmed hornet city. The adventure did not appeal to anyone, and it looked as if the helmet and the man would have to be left, because we could not wait longer for him and he would not budge without his headgear. By-and-by a Chinaman came on the scene,

and the offer of five cents induced him to undertake what the others would not have done for a much greater sum. He recovered the helmet and we all resumed our descent to the shore, where we once more halted and the provident were able to drink something out of their water bottles. A short march brought us to the jetty at Laohikok, and we were soon in camp again. At the cautions we once more encountered our friends the enemies, and though we tried to persuade them that they ought to consider themselves dead and their detachment annihilated, they revealed a perversity which was only equalled by their impudence, for they alleged that they had wiped us out long before we got near them. Finding it useless to argue with such obstinate people, we desisted, and enjoyed the luxuries of a wash and a good dinner, at which the hair-breadth escapes of friend and foe were related with peculiarunction. The extent of some appetites may be gauged from the fact that one man told a boy to bring fish and meat until he told him to stop, and another instructed the smiling Celestial to bring everything in duplicate, while the libations which followed seemed deeper than usual.

After such an afternoon of violent exercise one would have naturally inferred, that most of the volunteers would have been too tired to prolong the fun that evening. But such was not the case. Up till "lights out" the rollicking chorons and the boisterous song were heard all over the island. Then a few were foolish enough to retire. The merry blades who felt their way along the lines in the hope of finding their respective tents did not soothe the slumbers of the others, and remonstrances were uttered, only to be met with the peaceful answer "All right old chap, want to go home." At length I dropped off to sleep, but awoke with a start when I found an apparition in white standing in the door of the tent and looking ghostly in the pale moonlight. "What's up?" I demanded. "Can you find a bed for me here," was the reply. "Why?" "This is the natural query. "Oh, some bounders have brought our tent down, and the other chaps are rather confused and don't realise what has happened." Fortunately for him there was an empty bed there that night. When he had settled down I learned that one of the tent companions, coming up with another comrade in a very jolly state, had begun manoeuvring with the ropes and pegs of certain tents on the way. Not being able to distinguish his own tent, he played the same game there, but the fun was greater to his mind, because an irate man in pyjamas rushed out and demanded to know what they meant. Not stopping for an explanation, he tightened the ropes again; but while he was at one side the other two had loosened the ropes a second time. They kept the game going until the man in pyjamas realised it was hopeless to compete against the two if they were bent on mischief, and so desisted. By this time the canvas was hanging limply to the pole, which was caused very considerably, and its fall was imminent. Before that occurred the other man discovered his mistake, but he was too confused to remedy it. He dropped on his bed, which was outside the canvas, and after returning "Masks" to all solicitations for assistance, dropped off to sleep, murmuring "Mine's a mint."

SINGAPORE AND WEI-HAI-WEI.

It has been generally known for some months that the Government had decided to take over the Tanjong Pagar Docks at Singapore. So far as can be judged the whole arrangement proceeds on right lines, with the object of improving the port both for naval and commercial purposes. From a strategic point of view, its importance, both present and prospective, is hardly surpassed in the whole British Empire. Virtually commanding the shortest sea route from Europe and Southern Asia to China and the Far East, every year brings with it some augmentation of the shipping making use of the spacious and strongly-fortified harbour. But it was the selection of Singapore as the mooring place for the commandants of the Australian, China, and East Indian Squadrons that invested it with such a new character as to render the substitution of public for private control imperative. But there is one conditional reservation to this favourable pronouncement on the transfer; it should not, and must not, be made an excuse for neglecting Wei-hai-wei. That port occupies an entirely different strategic position, and must always do so, whatever may be taken in hand at Singapore. It is absolutely essential for England to own a naval harbour on the P.-chi-Gulf, and the duty rests on the Imperial Government to make the fullest use of its rights. There seems to be a disposition in some quarters to assume that the possession of Port Arthur by our ally dispenses with that obligation. In our opinion exactly the contrary is the case, and, no doubt, our view is officially shared at Tokyo.

GERMANY AND THE UPPER YANGTSE.

A report from Berlin, on September 22nd, said:—The river gunboat *Vorwärts* has returned to the estuary of the Yangtse to give its crew a rest after their work in the interior waters of China. The gunboats now remain longer stationed in the middle and upper reaches of the Yangtse, as the Marine authorities have decreed that the two great lakes Po-yang and Tung-ting in the inland region traversed by the Yangtse are suitable places for holding gunnery practice. Thus, the *Vorwärts* has practised on the Tung-ting lake, and the *Vaterland* on the Po-yang lake. The commanders of the Chinese forts on the shores of the lakes in question tried in vain to keep off the captain of the German gunboats by saying that the appearance of the gunboats, and the firing of their guns would rouse the natives and lead to disorders among them. However, the German commanders paid not the smallest attention to the Chinese authorities, and the gunnery practice was held with the result that the Chinese were impressed greatly by this unexpected evidence of Germany's naval strength. The *Vaterland* has gone up stream now as far as Ssang-fu, and the *Tiger* has steamed away to the rapids near Ichang.

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, 31st October.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

HAVING HIS REVENGE.

Leung Wan Choi, coolie, was charged with assaulting Wong Lan, a richa coolie. Inspector Collett stated that the latter brushed against the former with his richa and knocked down the goods he was carrying, whereupon Leung Wan Choi, taking the bamboo in his hands, hit the offending Wong Lan so severely with it that his collar bone was broken and he had to be removed to the hospital. Defendant was remanded for a week.

AN EXTRADITION CASE.

Chief Detective Inspector Hanson applied for a further remand in the case of Chan Tung, whose extradition was sought by the Chinese Government on the charges of murder and armed robbery in the Shun Tak district. The application was granted.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (ACTING SECOND POLICE MAGISTRATE).

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Chan Tsan, a cook employed at 52 Wandrich Road, was charged with attempting to commit suicide. Apparently he had swallowed a quantity of prepared opium in a fit of despair. At any rate he was found lying in an unconscious condition and the police were summoned. He was given an emetic which had the desired effect and he was afterwards sent to the hospital, from which he was discharged and placed before the magistrate. He admitted the offence but promised to refrain from attempting his life in future and was bound over in £200 to be of good behaviour.

A SAD STORY.

William Alexander Martin, charged with vagrancy told the magistrate a pathetic story of his career. He was chief engineer on a steamer but had the misfortune to break his thigh in Japan, and he lay a long time in hospital. While there a man whom he had previously befriended was so ungrateful as to sell all his goods and chattels so that when he came out of hospital he found himself with nothing but the clothes in which he stood. However, he did not lose heart but started a school for coaching engineers and met with considerable success. As each pupil passed his examination there was a "spree" and as these were rather frequent they did Martin no good, who ere long was brought to a state of delirium tremens. He had to be taken to the hospital and from there to the lunatic asylum. Now he was physically unfit to work, and suffered from loss of memory. If the court could somehow send him to Sydney, he guaranteed that his friends there would refund to the Government the cost of his passage.

His Worship ordered him to be remanded for medical examination.

AN ASSAULT.

Lot Tat Pan and Tai Yuk were summoned for assaulting Ickong Li Yau at West Point on Saturday, the 28th instant. The defendants took out a cross-summons against the Ickong.

Inspector Collett prosecuted in the first case, and Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the first and Mr. P. W. Goldring for Messrs. Bruton, Hett and Goldring for the second defendant.

Mr. Kong Sing asked permission to call Dr. Swan in order that he might not be delayed in Court. The doctor said the first defendant had received two severe contusions on the shoulder blade, which might have been caused by a baton; the result of the blows might have proved serious.

To Inspector Collett:—The wound might also have been caused by a piece of bamboo or hardwood. Had the defendant been severely handled witness would have expected to find him suffering from shock.

Lukong Li Yau said he was on duty at Queen's Road West on the morning of the 28th. He saw five men playing in the street, the defendants being two of them. Witness told the first defendant not to make a row, and asked him, "did he not know the law?" The defendant replied:—"You are a small Ickong. Why are you so saucy?" Witness then arrested the first defendant. When he attempted to take him up the other men threw bricks at him. He then blew his whistle and another constable came to his assistance. The first defendant resisted, and while they were struggling he struck witness on the helmet with a brick, knocking it off. The other constable who came to witness's assistance arrested the second defendant. He did not draw his baton during the row. The defendants were under the influence of liquor. The second defendant was very far gone, and proceeded to undress on the way to the station. The first defendant was disorderly, and caused a crowd to collect as they went along. Witness received injuries on the back and wrist.

To Mr. Kong Sing:—There were two or three women playing with the men in the street. He meant by playing that they were holding each other's hands. He arrested the first defendant for behaving in a disorderly manner; the others were also disorderly, but he could not arrest them. He did not know how his helmet was broken.

To Mr. Goldring:—He was certain the second defendant was playing with the girls when he arrested the first. The defendant told him he could get a solicitor who would have him expelled from the police force. He did not believe the first defendant with his trousers, neither did he see the other constable draw his baton when witness's hat was knocked off; the second defendant was holding him behind by the tonic.

Re-examined:—The other men ran away in consequence of the arrival of the second constable. Further evidence was heard and the case adjourned.

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

30th October.

IMPORTATION OF FIREARMS.

Viceroy Shum has memorialized the Board of Revenue at Peking, stating that from the 9th moon of the 26th year of Kwang-Hsu, no arms were imported to the Kwangtung Province from foreign countries. This was before the prohibition for the importation of arms was enforced. The prohibition ceased in the 7th moon of the 28th year. The Kwang-si rebellion breaking out just then, the Province had to purchase 1,200,000 taels worth of firearms from foreign countries.

CHINESE MILITARY TITLES.

The local authorities have received a dispatch from the Board of Revenue at Peking stating that people who have bought military titles and degrees prior to the edict issued some time ago prohibiting the sale of such titles and degrees are now requested to register within the next five months their purchase under the penalty of being deprived of the use of such title or degree. It is reported that there is a great rush and that titles and degrees yet obtainable are at high premium.

ACCUSATIONS.

One of the Canton gentry memorialized Viceroy Shum that Ma Yuen-Yun, a military officer, and his brother, had made use of their stations for carrying on a gaming-house and that they have also constructed a building on the premises for the purpose of gambling with friends, and that sing-song-girls frequent the place. The Viceroy has ordered an investigation to be made into the charges.

ANXIOUS TO RETIRE.

Viceroy Shum has sent a long telegram to the Wai-Wu-Pu saying that, thanks to the good wishes of the Throne, his life was spared during his recent severe illness; but that he is ordered by both Chinese and foreign doctors to retire to some place where he can enjoy absolute quiet and fresh air. Otherwise, medicine will do him no good. He says he cannot rest at the yamen; being impulsive and energetic, he cannot refrain from doing work as it presents itself. He named several officials who could be trusted to conduct affairs in his absence; and begged the Wai-Wu-Pu to ask the Throne to let him retire for two or three months.

EMPRESS DOWAGER'S BIRTHDAY.

The 10th of the 19th moon being the anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty the Empress Dowager of China, Viceroy Shum has instructed all the officials to wear Court uniform from the 7th to the 13th, both days inclusive. All the officials will go to worship the Imperial tablets at the Shun Kung temple.

OPINIONS OF MORNING PAPERS.

THE SINGAPORE DOCKS.

The acquisition by the Imperial Government of the Tanjong Pagar Docks at Singapore is, no doubt, an event of more than merely local interest; but the *Times* believes there is no reason for investing it with exaggerated importance. The journal emphasises the importance which the responsible authorities have for a long time past attached to the value of Singapore as a naval station, remarking:—"Lying as it does on the highway to the Far East and to Northern Australia, its magnificent harbour, already protected by several armed forts, is strategically as well as commercially one of the bulwarks of our Empire. It has already been for some years the recognised rendezvous for periodical consultations between the Admirals commanding the China, Australia, and East Indies Stations. The recall of the principal British battleships on the China Station to European waters immediately after the battle of Tsushima must have made it clear, even to civilians' eyes, that the results of the Russo-Japanese war have already profoundly modified the whole naval situation in the Far East, and the Anglo-Japanese alliance must affect it permanently in the future. But the exact manner and extent to which it will be affected can hardly be inferred from the purchase of the Singapore Docks, since measures had been taken to secure their transfer to the State before the events had matured which have transformed the Far Eastern situation."

Observing that in any future conflict, in view of the obligations which the new Anglo-Japanese treaty imposes on the two Powers, Singapore will be open to the Japanese fleet, the *Daily Mail* describes it as "a momentous change," adding:—"The measures taken at Singapore will, no doubt, be widely discussed in Continental Chancelleries. Our neighbours in Europe may, however, reassured that the new British plan of defence has no note of aggression in it. England and Japan seek only to maintain the status quo in Asia, and to preserve the balance of power from rash or arbitrary disturbance. It is no menace to Russia but a real kindness to her if the Russian Government is plainly informed that it will have to count upon the neutrality, but the actual opposition of England, should the Russian military party revive and renew its policy of adventure in the East. The French people, now our excellent friends, know England will enough by this time to feel certain that these defensive precautions at Singapore are not directed against the French Empire in Indo-China. . . . It is to be hoped, now that our navy has been reorganised and its dispositions adjusted to meet the needs of to-day, now that our naval base is being remodelled and a new station for the fleet constructed at it that a similar work is undertaken and carried through with regard to the army."

The following inept remarks are from the *Daily News*:—"Our new Gibraltar is a menace to Germany, a barrier to France, and a death-warrant to Russian ambitions. It will remind Europe with a most unpleasant emphasis that we have leagued ourselves with a yellow race, and the question will be asked, not in favour of the British Empire, but in the Press and on the platform, whether England and Japan intend to divide the East between them. We presume that the treaty, when it appears, will contain the usual guarantees for the integrity of China, and the more intelligent commentators will hail our new acquisition not as proof of our desire for 'expansion,' but rather as a pledge for the world's peace and a guarantee against any repetition of the Russo-Japanese war. But Europe will not rest more easily because two Powers have acquired the means of dominating China, and England will not be the more popular because she has fortified the door to a continent where other peoples have their possessions and their interests. We shall feel the reaction of this suspicion elsewhere."

THE

"NO. 2 FOLDING BROWNIE."

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39

THE BURLINGTON.

2, PEDDER STREET, OPPOSITE THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

HATS AND HOME MADE COSTUMES OF THE LATEST STYLES. EVENING AND WALKING GOWNS IN GREAT VARIETY. BOOTS AND SHOES FROM BEST AMERICAN HOUSES. RIBBONS AND CHIFFONS IN NEWEST SHADES. LACES AND LACE-COLLARETTES; SMART SHAPES AND DESIGNS. INFANT BONNETS AND SILK HATS. GLOVES AND HOSIERY FOR EVENING WEAR. TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED STRAW HATS FOR TENNIS AND STREET WEAR.

HATS AND DRESSES MADE TO ORDER WITH THE GREATEST PROMPTITUDE AND EFFICIENCY. BEST VALUE IN THE COLONY.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1905.

[1886]

INTERESTING POINT OF BANKRUPTCY LAW.

Before Mr. Justice de Sausmarez at the Shanghai Supreme Court, on Oct. 24, an interesting point arose in the matter of the bankruptcy of E. J. Moss.

Mr. E. N. Macleod made an application on behalf of Mr. H. H. Dulling for the confirmation of his appointment by the creditors as trustee in the bankruptcy of E. J. Moss.

Mr. H. Browett appeared for the debtor. Mr. Macleod said this application arose through the objection made by Mr. Moss to the appointment of Mr. Dulling as trustee in the bankruptcy. The bankrupt's contention was that, as Mr. Dulling was in the employ of Messrs. Dodwell and Co., the largest creditors, he could not act in the interest of all the creditors. It was an extraordinary thing to have an objection by the bankrupt when the creditors had all agreed in the matter.

Mr. Browett submitted that Mr. Dulling was not the proper person to act as trustee, being in the firm of the largest creditors. The principal asset of the bankrupt was a one-third share in the saw mills at Fochow, of which Dodwell & Co. were the managers.

His Lordship said he did not see what interest the bankrupt had in the matter.

Mr. Browett said he would like to point out that the bankrupt was interested in this way, that if he was able to pay ten shillings in the pound he would then be at liberty to apply for his discharge, and it was for this reason that he believed that if the property was disposed of by the trustee it would not be disposed of at such a price, especially as regarded the land, as would be obtained by a private person.

His Lordship:—Who do you suggest should have the sale of it?

Mr. Browett:—I have the names of gentlemen here. I do not know whether these gentlemen would serve as trustees.

His Lordship:—And you do not know if the creditors will elect either of them or no?

Mr. Browett:—No, my Lord. The names of the gentlemen are Messrs. J. W. Odell, G. Greig, F. E. Richards, Ashton, J. C. Oswald, T. Brockett, and Goldens. The debtor suggests either of these gentlemen.

His Lordship:—He does not know that they will serve.

Mr. Browett said the debtor was interested in the appointment of a trustee if he reasonably thought that the property would be so disposed of by Mr. Dulling, who was in the employ of the principal creditor. The debtor had every reason to believe that the property would not be so advantageously disposed of by Mr. Dulling as by an independent gentleman. Counsel had experience in bankruptcy cases at Home and he knew that in the majority of cases accountants were appointed trustees quite independently. Counsel proposed the appointment of Mr. Brockett.

His Lordship:—Will he consent?

Mr. Browett:—Mr. Moss thinks that Mr. Brockett will consent.

Mr. Macleod:—One of the creditors would not consent.

Mr. Browett:—That is the company.

His Lordship:—Can you give me any authorities which will allow me to interfere with the unanimous decision of the creditors?

Mr. Browett:—No I cannot, my Lord. The fact that Messrs. Dodwell and Co. are the managers of the saw mill makes it desirable that some outsider should go through the accounts and not their own man, Mr. Dulling.

His Lordship:—What power have I to appoint anybody as trustee?

Mr. Browett:—I do not think you have power to appoint anybody, but you have power not to confirm Mr. Dulling.

His Lordship:—I must have something very strong against him before I can do that. At present I see very strong reasons for confirming Mr. Dulling's appointment, and you do not come to say that you have anybody else who is likely to be elected.

Mr. Browett:—Messrs. Dodwell and Co. are creditors for the £4,000. Will your Lordship adjourn with Mr. Brockett to ascertain if he will act.

His Lordship:—I want more than that.

Mr. Browett:—What is to prevent Mr. Dulling selling the land to Messrs. Dodwell and Co? If it is sold in one lot it will fetch much less than if it is divided into lots. It is in a good situation in Fochow.

Mr. Macleod:—There is no evidence that the land will be sold to Messrs. Dodwell and Co. There is no evidence that they will purchase from their employees, and trustee.

After further discussion, in which Mr. Browett said that Messrs. Dodwell and Co. had two-thirds interest in the saw mills, his Lordship enquired if the trustee had given a security, and Mr. Macleod replied that Mr. Dulling's security was £1,200, and that if anything was done that the bankrupt objected to he had a course open to him.

His Lordship said:—I see no reason not to confirm the appointment of Mr. Dulling, who has been unanimously appointed by the creditors. Mr. Dulling is required to do his best in the interests of the creditors and also of the estate. If an improper sale was to take place then the debtor has his remedies, and no reasons have been advanced otherwise than for me to confirm the decision of the meeting of creditors.

THE ROBINSON PIANO CO.

60 NEW PIANOS

ARRIVED FOR

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BECHSTEIN, STEINWAY, WINKELMANN, KRAUSS, HAAKE, AND OTHER FAMOUS AND WELL-TRIED MAKERS, ALSO

BABY GRANDS.

AT PRICES OF COTTAGES, OCCUPYING SAME SPACE AND WITH ALL THE

FINE TONE AND APPEARANCE

OF A FULL GRAND.

PRESENT STOCK

OF VERY FINE PIANOS.

ALL GUARANTEED.

REDUCED \$100 TO \$200

TO END MONTH.

BEST MAKES ONLY.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1905. [2056]

RUINART PERE & FILS, REIMS. Established 1719. CHAMPAGNE GROWERS AND SHIPPERS. Ship only the Finest Quality Extra Dry (Green Seal). LAURE WEGENER & CO., Sole Agents. Hongkong, 17th May, 1905. 122

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX RELIANCE CROWN TAEFAULING ARNHOLD, KARBBER & CO. Sole Agents.

DR. NEWELL WILSON, DENTIST.

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Reasonable Fees.

No charge for examinations.

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No. 2, PEDDER STREET (next to the General Post Office and opposite to the side entrance to the Hongkong Hotel). Hongkong, July 5th, 1905. 1705

BANKS

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....Sh. Tael 7,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN.BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hankow, Peking,
Tientsin, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.Founded by the following Banks and
Bankers:—
KONIGLICHE SIEBELS (PREUSSISCHE
STAATSBANK) Berlin.DIREKTION DER DISCONTO-
GESELLSCHAFT
DEUTSCHE BANK
S. BERNHARDT & CO.BERLINER HANDELS-
GESELLSCHAFT
BANK FÜR HANDEL UND
INDUSTRIE
ROBERT WASSERBAUM & CO.
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SOHN
JACOB S. H. STEIN
NORDDEUTSCHE BANK HAMBURG, HAMBURG.SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR., & CO., KÖLN.
BAYRISCHE HYPOTHEKEN-UND WECHSEL-
BANK, MÜNCHEN.LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON BRANCH
DIREKTION DER DISCONTO-GESELLSCHAFT
INTEREST allowed on Current Account.
DEPOSITS received on terms which may be
learned on application. Every description of
Banking and Exchange business transacted.HUGO SUTER,
Sub-Manager.
Hongkong 9th September, 1905. 182THE
YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1890.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Yen 24,000,000.
CAPITAL PAID-UP... " 18,000,000.
CAPITAL UNPAID-UP... " 6,000,000.
RESERVE FUND... " 9,910,000.

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokyo, Kobe, Nagasaki,
Osaka, Lyons, New York,
London, Honolulu, Bombay,
San Francisco, Tientsin, Newchwang,
Shanghai, Peking, Mukden,
Dairen, Chiofo, Tientsin.LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent
per annum on the daily balance.
On fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent
per annum.TAKAO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1905. 27HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK
ING CORPORATIONPAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$10,000,000.
SILVER RESERVE.....\$8,000,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS.....\$10,000,000.COURT OF DIRECTORS:
H. A. W. SLADE, Esq., Chairman.
A. HAUPT, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Hon. C. W. DICKSON, Esq., E. SCHUBERT, Esq.,
G. E. GOETS, Esq., N. A. SLOAN, Esq.,
G. H. MCKINNEY, Esq., N. A. SLOAN, Esq.,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Hon. R. SHAW.CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER.LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per
Cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. 28THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.
SUBSCRIBED.....£1,250,000.
PAID-UP.....£625,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£110,000.LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at
the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 12 months.....4 1/2 per cent.
" 6 ".....3 1/2 " "
" 3 ".....2 1/2 " "A. E. LINTON,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. 23

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The business of the above Bank is con-
ducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules
may be obtained on application.INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3 1/2
per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK, or to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, or to the
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1902.

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER)CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....Yen 5,000,000.
CAPITAL PAID-UP....." 2,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Amoy, Kobe, Tainan,
Anping, Nagasaki, Tamsui,
Fuzhou, Osaka, Tokyo,
Keelung, Shanghai, Yokohama.HONGKONG OFFICE:
4, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Interest allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received on terms which may be learned
on application.S. SHIGENAGA, Manager.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1904. 1121INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION.Fiscal Agents of the United States in China
the Philippine Islands and the
Republic of Panama.CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
AUTHORIZED.....Gold \$10,000,000.
CAPITAL PAID-UP....." Gold \$3,250,000.
RESERVE FUND....." Gold \$3,250,000.HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.
LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, E.C.
Branches and Agencies all over the World.LONDON PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
LIMITED.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK,
LIMITED.BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK
The Corporation transacts every description
of Banking and Exchange business, receives
money in Current Account and accepts Fixed
Deposits at the following rates:
For 12 months 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 1/2 " "
" 3 " 2 1/2 " "H. PINKNEY,
Manager.
9, Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong, 29th September, 1905. 2401THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1851
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£200,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-
HOLDERS.....£200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....£275,000.INTEREST allowed on Current Account at
the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent
per annum.T. P. COCHRANE,
Manager.
Hongkong, 18th May, 1905. 29

RAUB GOLD MINE.

General Manager's report for month ending
7th October, 1905.
The mine measurements and assay results of
prospecting work show a total of 194 ft. for the
period (4 weeks) under review, made up of 27 ft.
sinking, 40 ft. driving and 127 ft. crosscutting,
as against a total of 224 ft. for the previous
four weeks.MINES BUKIT KOMAN.
440 Level, Drive South.—This has been
extended 19 ft. making a total of 61 ft. The
lode averages 52 in. wide, and assays 6 dwt. per
ton.440 Level, Drive North.—Here 8 ft. have
been driven, bringing the total to 43 ft. The
lode, 48 in. wide is worth 4 dwt. The stone is
much harder in this drive. At the shaft two
oreboulders have been put in, these greatly
facilitate ship sailing from the accumulated
stock of broken ore lying at this level.240 Level, Drive South.—This has been
advanced 10 ft. making a total of 673 ft. The
lode, 50 in. wide, gives an average assay of
4 dwt.Crosscutting for Stoping.—87 ft.
Stops.—The following have been in opera-
tion:
Above the 340 level: (2). Lode 150 in. wide
and worth 4 dwt.Above the 240 level: (3). Lode 61 in. wide
and worth 6 dwt.Above the 200 level: (1). Lode 34 in. wide
and worth 5 dwt.Above the 140 level: (1). Lode 70 in. wide
and worth 5 dwt.BUKIT MALACCA.
No. 2 Level, Drive South.—This has been
driven 9 ft. bringing the total to 186 ft. The
lode carries mixed matter only, and for 80 in.
wide assays 3 dwt. The stone in the back of
this level contains a lode 54 in. wide and worth
7 dwt; 182 tons have been sent to Komau mill
for treatment.No. 1 Level.—Crosscut West.—This has been
advanced 18 ft., making a total of 118 ft. Here
there is no change to note.Crosscutting for stoping.—16 ft.
Stope Mica.—Main Shaft.—The sinking is
having every attention, and fair progress is
being made. 27 ft. have been sunk during the
month, making a total of 129 ft.From the surface workings 493 tons have
been sent to Komau mill, worth 3 dwt. This
supply of outcrop stone has become exhausted,
and we are now taking some from north of
Bukit Hitau.PLANT AND MACHINERY.
The new electric hoist after a short week's
run failed in one of the electrical appliances,
but has since been put in order and is again in
use.MILLING RETURNS.
BUKIT MALACCA.
No. 2 mill ran 20.83 days crushing 2,200 tons
No. 2 mill ran 23.84 days of surface ore.During the early part of the month we ran
short of water, which accounts for the small
tonnage. But by the aid of a series of surface
drains and a favourable rainfall the supply has
been more suitable to our requirements.Total tons crushed: 2,382, yielding 148 oz.
smelted gold—124 dwt. per ton.
BUKIT KOMAN.
Stamps running: 40.
Period of work: 25 days, less 1.12 days for
repairs and clean up.
Total amalgam: 1,669 oz. producing 569.9 oz.
smelted gold.Average fineness of total bullion: 996.15.
Average value of yield: 3.22 dwt.
Tailings: 196 dwt.
Ore milled: Komau 2,973 tons.
Stops 498 tons.
Total 3,471 tons.
W. H. Martin,
Gen. Manager.BRITISH AND AMERICAN
COLONIAL SYSTEMS.The *Newhaven Register* says:—Mr.
Allyne Ireland's strictures on American
government in the Philippines have been
regarded with interest and respect in this
country because he is a fair-minded and intelli-
gent critic, whose studies in British and Ameri-
can history have brought him into close contact with the most
conspicuously successful colonial systems on the
face of the earth. Yet there has been an under-
current of conviction that in spite of his
facts and figures he does not present
an unbiased view of the Philippine situa-
tion, and this conviction is now strength-
ened by a review of his conclusions which
Bishop Brent of the Philippines contributes to
the *North American Review*. The Bishop has
been in the islands long enough to know whereof
he speaks and he is obviously a shrewd and
discerning observer. He gives Mr. Ireland
credit for wishing to print the evidence as he
sees it, but he argues that no English student
of colonial problems can altogether divorce
himself from the English point of view.A citizen of the British Isles starting
on a tour of inspection throughout the
representative dependencies of every important
nation knows in advance that no other
people has equalled the English in the scope
of their colonialization. German painstaking
and thoroughness have defeated themselves
by their very quality of seriousness.
France has lacked the bookkeeping ability
so necessary in the development of profit-
able possessions in the tropics. But England
has gone on from one success to another, secure
in her past and confident for her future. She
has regenerated Egypt, brought peace to India
and established a Newer Britain at the Cape of
Good Hope. Her management of her colonies
has been honest and efficient; generally speak-
ing, scandal has not stained her garments; and
if the United States Government wishes to do
well in the Philippines it must, in the opinion
of Englishmen, follow in her footsteps.This, however, we have not done. We have
struck out boldly for ourselves, preferring the
guidance of our own heart and head to the
teachings of British experience. We are
Anglo-Saxon, it is true, and have been invisi-
bly inclined to walk in Anglo-Saxon ways, but
we have refused to be bound by stereotyped
precedent, and have here and there, as occasion
seemed to demand, marked out new paths. We
have declined to say to the Filipino that he is
unfitted by nature for self-government; we
have, indeed, declined to answer the question
at all, preferring to let the future prove what
it will, and meanwhile exerting our best efforts
to help the little brown islanders to a satisfactory
solution of the problem. Mr. Ireland contends
that a race's industrial development must come
first; but Bishop Brent trenchantly replies that
we are not neglecting the industrial phase of
the island problem but are doing what we can
to solve it along with the other."We must secure our own future," declares the
Bishop, "because we are what we are; we
must be true to our own national genius,
even at the cost of a maximum rather than
a minimum of blundering." That is the
substance of the situation in a nutshell. When
we undertook to show what enlightened and
disinterested charity could accomplish for
Cuba we were laughed at and our motives
were harshly questioned; yet the time came
when the world approved and we are now
loved to our best and highest impulses in the
Orient. We may be sure that the future of
the Philippines and of the Filipinos is safe in
our hands, even though we depart from
precedent and practice a generous policy toward
our wards that conservative English admini-
stration cannot always approve.

BENCH AND BAR AT PENANG.

JUSTICE, LAW AND "THE LIST."

On the first Monday of each month, says the
Penang Gazette, the farcical comedy is enacted
on the stage of the Supreme Court these of
respect of specified dates for hearing of the
numerous cases on the list, with the usual
result that everything is upset either by
certain suits being protracted or by unforeseen
circumstances. Then a deadlock occurs, and
a revision has to be made of dates to suit the
various parties. An apt illustration of this
provided Mr. Justice Law on Thursday with an
opportunity to administer a lesson to the
subject to the members of the Bar.His Lordship expressed his displeasure at
the fact of not one out of about six cases on
the previous day's list being able to progress,
owing to Mr. Allan being engaged in another
case in the Second Court.Mr. Allan considered that there might have
been two other cases proceeded with on the
previous day.His Lordship interrupted by saying that the
whole rest of the matter was in Mr. Allan's
hands. He was trying to appear in both Courts at once.
His firm had taken too many cases, and it was
not right. His Lordship would not have it;
he would not allow it. It was said that the Judges
could not undertake the work of the Court and
that there was a necessity for two Judges here,
when, as a matter of fact, the whole list was
blocked by counsel not having made arrange-
ments to go on with the cases when called. He
must, he said, seriously consider this matter, and, in
future, if cases were not ready to be proceeded
with on the date fixed, they must be struck out.
He would talk to Mr. Justice Fisher and see if
they could not have another system of fixing
the list.Mosquito bites
and the attacks of other insects can
be easily prevented by the use ofCALVERT'S
20 per cent.
CARBOLIC
SOAP.It contains 20 per cent. Carbolic, and so
is powerfully antiseptic, giving too
a pleasant freshness to the skin, so
much appreciated in hot climates.

Calvert's Disinfecting Powder

(15 per cent. Carbolic)
offers a safe and simple method of destroying bad
odours, and keeping floors and other interior
disinfecting away. Ants, other insects and vermin
avoid places where this powder is freely used.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

PHILIPPINE AGRICULTURAL
BANK ACT."An act to encourage agriculture in the
Philippine islands by granting certain conces-
sions and guarantees to a corporation to be
known as the Philippine Agricultural Bank,
the business of which shall be the making of
loans to agriculturists in the Philippine islands
upon real estate, growing crops or other security
duly authorized by this act, for the purpose of
enabling them to pay off existing debts, to make
improvements upon their lands, to purchase
agricultural implements, farm animals, fertili-
zers and seed, and to make other similar expan-
sions and investments in the Philippine islands."Such is the title of the proposed law for the
establishment of agricultural banks in the
Philippines. The act has been drafted after a
careful study made into the various methods of
granting of credit to agriculturists in different
parts of the world and is based, as its author-
states, upon the scheme which has been adopted
for some years past with success in Egypt,
where one of the most successful agricultural
banks ever established is now in operation.The draft of the act has been prepared by an
expert in such matters, Dr. E. W. Kommerer,
chief of the currency division of the insular
treasury. Under this provision the title of
the bank is to be "The Philippine Agricultural
Bank." Privileges and concessions for the
establishment of the institution shall be sought
from the Commission, and the bank shall have
its headquarters in Manila, and branches in
various parts of the archipelago. It shall be
entitled to the rights and privileges granted
under the act for a period of 25 years from the
date of the approval of the articles of association.The bank shall have an authorized cash
capital of ten million pesos, which may be
increased upon due authorization from the
Philippine Commission. The bank shall not
commence operations till four million pesos of
the said capital shall have been subscribed and
at least two millions of it paid in.The bank shall make no expenditures for the
erection, improvement or equipment of bank
premises, which shall involve the payment of
five thousand pesos or more, during the period
of the government's guarantee without first
obtaining the approval of the secretary of
finance and justice.Every director except the two which shall be
appointed by the government shall own shares
in the bank representing a par value of at least
P20,000. During the period of his directorate
these shares shall be kept in the custody of the
treasurer of the Philippine islands and they
may not be alienated, pledged or in any way
charged during his directorate.Advances made by the bank shall be of three
classes to be known as loans of the first, second,
and third classes. Loans of the first class shall
comprise all loans of more than P5,000 and not
more than P20,000. Those of the second class
shall comprise those of over P2,000 and under
P5,000. And those of the third class shall be
under P2,000. No loan of less than P20 shall be
made, nor shall more than P5,000 be loaned out
in one deal, and not more than one fourth of the
bank's total loans outstanding at one time shall
be comprised of loans belonging to the first
class at the time.The bank shall treat with special favour and
attention applications of small farmers for loans
of the second and third classes, the proceeds of
which are to be used by them in improving
agricultural properties, in planting and harvest-
ing the crops, in purchasing farm implements
or paying off prior debts.No loan of the first or second class shall be
made except on the security of a first mortgage
on real estate situated in the Philippine islands,
and duly registered under the Philippine land
registry or in part for the purpose of providing
security for a borrower to remove completely
a prior lien on the said real estate, and actually
so used, with the effect of promptly giving the
bank a first mortgage on the property, shall be
considered as first mortgage loans for the
purpose of this act.No loan of the third class shall be made
unless it is properly secured either by collateral
of a market value equivalent to twice the
value of the loan and guaranteed by two or
three responsible persons of good standing. No
loan of the first or second class shall be made
of an amount exceeding one half the market
value of the property mortgaged, or one half of
the assessed value of the property at the time
of the last assessment, whichever valuation shall
be the smaller.The bank shall not grant loans except for
the purpose of assisting agriculture in the
Philippines. Loans shall not be made upon
theatres, mines, quarries, property in joint
ownership, unless the mortgage extends to the
whole of such property and has the consent of
all the co-owners; properties which are
idle or do not yield a certain and
durable income, and the bank's own stock.No loan of the first class shall be made except
upon the written authorization of the Secretary
of Finance and Justice.The bank shall not be permitted to hold real
estate beyond that required for the business
conducted, provided that the temporary acqui-
sition of land as a result of foreclosure, or other-
wise on account of a debt, shall be permitted on
condition that the land so acquired shall be sold
within five years of the date of acquisition.Loans of the first and second classes shall be
repayable by annuities covering principal and
interest, and shall not run for a period longer
than twenty years. When a loan is made to a
borrower to make permanent improvements on
his land, the returns from which will be realized
for some time, the bank may, in its discretion,
provide that the repayment of the loan by annuities
shall begin at any date not later than three years after
the granting of the loan. The bank may authorize
the payment of annuities in two or more
installments. Loans of the third class shall not
run for a period longer than two years, and
shall be repayable at maturity in a lump sum
covering principal and interest.The bank shall collect interest at the rate of
ten per cent per annum on the amounts of the
respective loans outstanding. As soon as the
bank shall have accumulated a surplus equal to
25 per cent of its cash paid up capital, the
rate of the interest upon the balances of all
loans outstanding and upon loans shall be
reduced to 9 per cent per annum; when the
surplus shall equal 50 per cent of the cash paid
up capital, the rate of interest shall be reduced
to 8 per cent; and when it reaches 75 per cent
the reduction shall be made to 7 per cent; when
the surplus shall equal the cash paid up capital,
the reduction shall be made to 6 per cent.Property liable to damage by fire must be
insured at the cost of the borrower, unless the
bank at the same time holds in security of the
debt in addition to the property, or in question
other property not liable to damage by fire and
equal in value to double the amount of the
debt.Section 28 provides for the aid of the
government in case the net profits of the bank
shall not be sufficient to pay the four per cent.
dividend upon the bank's cash paid up capital.
If the entire surplus fund and the net
earnings of the year together shall not be
sufficient to pay the said dividend of four per
cent. on the bank's cash paid up stock

GREGOR & CO.,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR.

OUR OWN BRANDS:

HOME BOTTLED:

GREGOR & Co.'s IMPERIAL HIGHLAND WHISKY ... \$16.00

CLUB No. 1 WHISKY ... 18.00

ROYAL OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY ... 24.00

TARRAGONA ... 9.00

OLD TAWNY PORT ... 11.00

HIRANO.

THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE EAST.

THE HIRANO MINERAL WATER CO., LD., KOBE.

AGENTS: F. BLACKHEAD & CO.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1905.

Ask for
BOVRIL
insist on getting
BOVRIL
and drink
BOVRIL
for there is nothing like
BOVRIL

1870-1

SUN FAT & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERWEAR,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, SILKS, PONGEES,
GRASS LINEN, SHAWLS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
BLANKETS, TRUNKS,
EDONY FURNITURE AND FANCY GOODS.
No. 82, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Any Order Promptly Attended To.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1905.FOR EUROPE & AMERICA,
INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.,
and for
PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE OUTPOSTS.
A Comprehensive and Complete Record
of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS,
with which is incorporated
"THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT,"
Subscription, paid in advance, \$12 per annum
Postage to any part of the World \$2

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, ROTTER-
DAM, ANTWERP, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"C. FERD LAEISZ,"
Captain Meyerdericks, having arrived from the
above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
requested to send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature by the Undersigned and to
take immediate delivery of their Goods from
alongside.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m.
Any Cargo impeding the discharge will be
landed into the lazaretto and/or extra hazar-
dous Goods of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and
stored at Consignees' risk and expense.All Claims must be presented within ten days
of the steamer's arrival here after which date
they cannot be recognized.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 2nd Nov. will be subject
to sale.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 2nd Nov. at 3 p.m.No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1905. [243]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR,"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
will be delivered from alongside.Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed
at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.
Cargo remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the
2nd November will be landed at Consignees'
risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited.Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE
and PENANG are requested to take IM-
MEDIATE delivery of their Goods from
alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge
of the Vessel will be landed and stored at
Consignees' risk and expense.
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1905. [2453]

GRIMAULT & Co
Medicinal Skin Soap

Recommended by eminent Der-
matologists and adopted in the
Paris Hospitals in the treatment
of Ringworm, Acne, Psoriasis,
Eczema and Skin diseases ge-
nerally.

8, RUE VIVIERNE, 8
Paris

to Ladies
all the most
beautiful
women use
CREME SIMON

MISS ANNE PATRICK says:
"I have found it very
good indeed."

SHYON + POUDRE SIMON
PARFUMS
J. SIMON,
Chemin, Haidroville, Paris and Street

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
BENVENUE, British str., 3,228 R. Kroble, 31st October, Shanghai 28th Oct., General.
Gibb, Livingston & Co.
BOENZO, German str., 1,344 F. Serhill, 31st Oct., Sandakan 26th Oct., Timber and General—Melchers & Co.
BROUOLM, Danish str., 312, Birkholm, 31st October, Bangkok 23rd October, Rice—Sander, Winder & Co.
CHOYKANG, British str., 31st October, from Canton.
FLYNN LONCE, British str., 2,075 J. Newman, 31st October, Moji 25th October, Coal—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
GERMANIA, German str., 1,714 J. Peterson, 31st Oct., Wuhu and Chinkiang 15th Oct.
HICE, Siam str., 1,267 A. E. Hodgins, 31st Oct., Fochow, Amoy and Swatow 24th Oct., General—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
KALSH PRANZ, German str., 1,300 J. Williamson, 31st Oct., Fochow, Amoy and Swatow 24th Oct., General—Butterfield & Swire.
KWANTUNG, Chinese str., 1,536 Wm. H. Lum, 31st Oct., Shanghai 28th Oct., General—Chinese.
LOYAL, German str., 684 L. Lorenzen, 31st Oct., Hongkong 28th Oct., Coal—Sander, Winder & Co.
SACHERN, German str., 3,118, Fr. von Letten, 31st Oct., Hamburg 14th September, Mails and General—Melchers & Co.
TAIWAN, British str., 2,300 L. Dawson, 31st October, Kobe 24th October, General—Butterfield & Swire.
TELEMACUS, British str., 1,310 J. Williamson, 31st Oct., Saigon 24th Oct., Mails, etc.—Chinese.

CLEANANCES

At the Harbour Master's Office.
 31st October.
Andalusia, German str., 1,118, Fr. von Letten, 31st Oct., Hamburg 14th September, Mails and General—Melchers & Co.
Empire, British str., for Canton.
Hospital, British str., for Kobe.
Lombard, German str., for Heliopol.
Promis, Norwegian str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES

31st October.
ANDREAS RICKMERS, German str., for Bangkok.
COURTNEY, British str., for Kobe.
DORIS, British str., for San Francisco.
ELIS RICKMERS, German str., for Swatow.
HAININ, British str., for Canton.
HANTANG, British str., for Singapore.
HEIKINGTON, British str., for Singapore.
KATANGA, British str., for Surabaya.
KENSINGTON, British str., for Salina Cruz.
MEZFOO, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
OCEANIC, French str., for Europe.
POKANE, German str., for Yap.
ROSEBATH, British str., for Singapore.
TRIN, British str., for Manila.
ZOROASTRI, British str., for Christmas Island.

SHIPPING REPORTS

The German str. **Bonanza** reports: In the Sulu Sea fine weather and moderate sea; from lat. 15 N. to Hongkong heavy gales with rain and very strong N.W. sea and wind.
 The British str. **Bonanza** reports: Fine weather encountered until Cebu, then strong N.E. monsoon with heavy following sea as far as Brunei Point; ending moderate.
 The Chinese str. **Kwangtung** reports: Experienced variable winds and a strong S.E. swell to Tarnabunt; thence a strong gale and a heavy sea down Formosa Channel. Barometer below normal throughout.
 The British str. **Telemaclus** reports: Experienced strong S.W. to N.W. winds and high swell to Cape Varella; went into Tung Ko Bay for shelter and anchored from 10 a.m. 26th Oct. until 7 a.m. 27th Oct.; from thence to port fresh S.E. wind and high S.E. swell; wind shifting to N.E. on approaching Hongkong, swell going down.

VESSELS IN DOCK

31st October.
ABERDEEN DOCKS.—**Dr. H. J. Kier, Teinun, Hainan, Tsim, Hokaitin, Empress of India, COMOROLITAN DOCK**.—

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
 (Calling at MANILA, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through cargo to ADELARDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)
THE Steamship
"EMPIRE."
 Captain Helms, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, the 1st November, at Noon. This well-known Steamer is especially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, tea, &c., throughout the voyage. This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.
 A fully qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried.
 N.B.—To ensure the additional comfort of passengers the Steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
 Hongkong 12th October, 1905. [2323]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship
"GREGORY APCAR."
 Captain J. G. Offert, will be despatched for the above ports TO-DAY, 1st Nov., at 3 P.M. instead of as previously advertised.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD., Agents.
 Hongkong, 31st October, 1905. [2416]

FOR SHANGHAI

Taking Cargo at through rates to Tsinotau, Hankow and Chumoulo.
THE Steamship
"LOONGHOON."
 Captain F. Kalken, will be despatched for the above port TO-DAY, the 1st Nov., at 4 P.M.
 This Steamer has superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHIMSEN & CO., Agents.
 Hongkong, 28th October, 1905. [2441]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked K, nearest Hongkong H, midway between Hongkong and Kowloon M, and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf K.W., together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, via USUAL PORTS OF CALL	COROMANDEL	Brit. str.	—	G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 4th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	SOCOTRA	Brit. str.	—	W. E. Hickey	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 8th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	KINTUCK	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	DISCALION	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	HACTOR	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th Dec.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON & ANTWERP	SALAZIE	Freder. str.	—	E. Schoneker	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 14th inst.
MARSEILLES, via PORTS OF CALL	PRINCESS ALICE	Ger. str.	—	Ch. Polack	MELCHERS & CO.	On 8th inst., at Noon.
COPENHAGEN & BALTIC PORTS	ENDSVOLD	Nor. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	Quick despatch.
HAYRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	BURUSIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Hohn	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	To-morrow at Noon.
HAYRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Peter	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 11th inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	C. FRID. LAHSE	Ger. str.	k.w.	Hoffschmidt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 15th inst.
HAYRE & HAMBURG via STRAITS, &c.	SITONIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Meyerdiels	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 13th inst.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	GLAUCUS	Brit. str.	1 m.	O. Muller	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th Nov.
NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	WRAT CASTLE	Brit. str.	—	Habel	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	About 31st Dec.
NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	SCHUTTKILL	Brit. str.	—	Nichols	DODWELL & CO. LD.	About 11th inst.
NEW YORK via PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	INDRANI	Brit. str.	—	S. Robinson, R.N.R.	STANDARD OIL CO.	About 24th inst.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	ATHENIAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	Geo. Wright	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	To-day.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA via JAPAN	EMPEROR OF INDIA	Am. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 15th inst.
SEATTLE via SHANGHAI & JAPAN	HYABEY	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 20th inst.
PORTLAND, OREGON via SHANGHAI, &c.	DAKOTA	Am. str.	—	E. Francke	DODWELL & CO. LIMITED	On 7th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	ARABIA	Ger. str.	—	Metzenthin	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 2nd inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	—	Helms	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th inst., at Daylight.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	TAIWAN	Brit. str.	—	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	To-day, at Noon.
YOKOHAMA, via SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOB	PRINCE SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
YOKOHAMA, via SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOB	PALBMO	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. G. Andrews	MELCHERS & CO.	On 14th inst., at Noon.
KOBE	HOPKANG	Brit. str.	—	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 8th inst.
SHANGHAI	CHOYKANG	Brit. str.	—	W. W. Cooke, R.N.R.	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 10th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	LONGMOON	Ger. str.	—	F. Kalken	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	YCHOY	Brit. str.	—	—	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 2nd inst.
SHANGHAI	HANTANG	Brit. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	To-day, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	TOURANE	Freder. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th inst.
SHANGHAI	TRIUMPH	Ger. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 3rd inst.
SHANGHAI	DAIJI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 8th inst.
SHANGHAI	DAIJI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 5th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	PROMISE	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	HACHING	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-day at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	LOONGMOON	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	DAIJI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 3rd inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	PROMISE	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 4th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	HACHING	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	LOONGMOON	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 14th inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	DAIJI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	PROMISE	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	HACHING	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	LOONGMOON	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	DAIJI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	PROMISE	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	HACHING	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	LOONGMOON	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	DAIJI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	PROMISE	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	HACHING	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	LOONGMOON	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	DAIJI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
SHANGHAI	PROMISE	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.
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SHANGHAI	PROMISE	Brit. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 11th inst., at Noon.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD. AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAVA
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"PINGSUEY"	On 6th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"HECTOR"	On 7th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"GLAUCUS"	On 14th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"HYSON"	On 21st November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"PRIAM"	On 28th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"OANFA"	On 5th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"AJAX"	On 12th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"HUICHOW"	On 19th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL...	"DOMERNEUS"	On 26th December.

HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"MACHAON"	On 7th November.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	On 21st November.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	On 24th November.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM and ANTWERP	"DEUCALION"	On 5th December.
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"HECTOR"	On 19th December.
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"GLAUCUS"	On 26th December.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & ALL PACIFIC COAST PORTS, VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKO-	"PINGSUEY"	On 7th November.
HAMA.	"OANFA"	On 1st December.

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA AND PACIFIC COAST	"KEEMUN"	On 8th November.
	"MACHAON"	On 3rd November.

For Freight, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. [9-10]

Hongkong, 18th October, 1905.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YCHOOW"	On 2nd November.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, ETC.	"TAIYUAN"	On 2nd November.
SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	On 4th November.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these
steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified
Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other
Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND
AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS. [11]

Hongkong, 31st October, 1905.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO.'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 5th Nov., at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 12th Nov., at 10 A.M.
FOR	THE CHARTERED S.S.	LEAVING
ANPING VIA SWATOW AND AMOY	"PROMISE"	WEDNESDAY, 1st Nov., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW	"TRIUMPH"	WEDNESDAY, 8th Nov.

* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted
throughout with electric light.
† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
‡ For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office
at No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1905. T. ARIMA, Manager. [14]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.
CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA
VIA
MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
HYADES	3,753	Geo. Wright	Monday, November 20th
TREMONT	3,606	T. W. Gerlock	Friday, November 24th
LYEA	4,417	G. V. Williams	Saturday, December 9th
PLEIADES	3,753	F. G. Purington	Friday, December 23rd

† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior
Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures
steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried
in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, 10th October, 1905

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	BENGAL	About 2nd November	Freight and Passage.
LONDON &c, VIA USUAL PORTS	COROMANDEL	Neon, 4th November	See Special Advertisement.
YOKOHAMA VIA SHANGHAI	PALERMO	About 6th November	Freight only.
LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES	SOCOTRA	About 8th November	Freight only.

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th October, 1905.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUERZ, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG,
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS
AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES
IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES.
PRINCESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY ... 8th November
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY ... 22nd November
PRINZ REGENT LUIPOLD	WEDNESDAY ... 8th December
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY ... 29th December
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY ... 3rd January
GNEISENAU	WEDNESDAY ... 17th January
ROON	WEDNESDAY ... 31st January
PREUSSEN	WEDNESDAY ... 14th February
ZIETEN	WEDNESDAY ... 28th February

ON WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of NOVEMBER, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship
"PRINCESS ALICE," Captain Ch. Polczyk, with MAILS, PASSENGERS,
SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.
Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 6th November. Cargo and
Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 7th November, and Parcels
will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 7th November.
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50,
and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardesses.
Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1905. [5]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	First half of November	JAVA PORTS	First half of November
TJIMAH	JAVA	First half of November	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	Second half of November
TJILATAP	JAPAN	Second half of November	JAVA PORTS	Second half of November

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for
limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on
through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
HEAD AGENCY OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Telephone No. 375. [16]

York Buildings, 1st Floor.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1905.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship
"TOURANE,"
Captain Girard, will be despatched for the above
ports, on or about FRIDAY, the 3rd November.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 27th October, 1905. [2]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

(Florio and Rubattino United Companies.)
STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGA-
PORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steam-
ers to ADEN, SUERZ, PORT SAID,
MESSINA, NAPLES, LEOHORN and GENOA,
also VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITER-
RANEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALAO.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN
GULF and BAGDAD, also BARCELONA,
VALENZA, ALICANTE, ALMERIA and
MALAGA.)

THE Steamship
"ISCHIA,"
Captain Cogliolo, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 11th November, at Noon.
At Bombay the Steamer is discharging in
Victoria Dock.
For further particulars regarding Freight
and Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 31st October, 1905. [4]

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE
VIA NEW GUINEA.

FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN.
HERBERTHOEHE, NATUPU, BRIS-
BANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
On TUESDAY, the 14th November, at Noon,
the Steamship "PRINZ SIGISMUND,"
Captain Lenz, with Mails, Passengers and
Cargo, will leave this port as above.
The Steamer has splendid accommodation and
carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.
Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
For Further Particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1905. [37]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR
COAST.

THE Steamship
"SCHUYLKILL,"
Captain Nicholas, will be despatched as above
on or about the 24th November.
For Freight, &c., apply to
**STANDARD OIL COMPANY
OF NEW YORK,**
Oriental Freight Department,
Hotel Macao.
Hongkong, 26th October, 1905. [242]

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.
AILEDAR, British str., 2,164, A. D. Moody,
29th Oct.—Kuching 24th October, Coal.
—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
ALSTON, British str., 2,336, Wilson, 21st Oct.
Keelung 19th Oct., General.—Shewan,
Tomes & Co.
AMIEO, German str., 822, J. Iwerse, 27th
October.—Haiphong 22nd October, Pakhoi
23rd and Hoihow 24th, Rice, Pigs and
Bullocks.—Jensen & Co.
ANDREAS, German str., 3,477, M. Filler, 23rd
October.—Moj 18th October, Ballast.—
Hamburg-America Linie.
ATHENIAN, British str., 2,440, S. Robinson,
15th Oct.—Vancouver 18th Sept. and
Shanghai 15th Oct., General.—C. P. R. Co.
CATHERINE APCAR, British schooner, 1,730, A.
Stewart, 30th Oct.—Singapore 24th Oct.,
General.—David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.
CHILIL, British str., 1,143, G. Hooker, 27th
Oct.—Shanghai and Swatow 26th Oct.,
General.—Butterfield & Swire.
CHITVEY, Chinese str., 1,117, Chas. Stewart,
28th Oct.—Shanghai 25th Oct., General.—
Chinese.
CHOYKANG, British str., 1,442, Selby, 26th Oct.,
—Shanghai via Swatow 22nd Oct., General.
—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CHUNANG, British str., 1,418, Cox, 28th Oct.,
—Kuching 22nd Oct., Coal.—Jardine,
Matheson & Co.
CLAVERHO, British str., 2,154, D. Barton, 6th
Sept.—from Salina Cruz, Ballast.—China
Commercial S.S. Co.
DAROTA, American str., 20,714, Emil Francke,
26th Oct.—Seattle 20th Sept. and Shanghai
24th Oct., General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
DEWENT, British str., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 23rd
October.—Saigon 17th October, General.—
Chinese.
DR. H. J. KLAER, Norw. str., 691, Larsen, 11th
Oct.—Chingwang 4th Oct., General.—
Shewan, Tomes & Co.

EMPIRE, British str., 2,843, P. T. Helms, 29th
Oct.—Kobe 24th Oct., General.—Gibb,
Livingston & Co.
EMBERS OF INDIA, British str., 3,032, E.
Easton, 25th Oct.—Vancouver 2nd Oct.
and Shanghai 22nd, Mails and General.—
C. P. R. Co.
ESKDALE, British str., 1,633, Duff, 27th Oct.,
Moj 21st Oct., Coal.—Bradley & Co.
GLENFALLOCH, British str., 1,434, R. S. Pont-
now 14th Oct.—Java, Singapore via Hoi-
how 14th Oct., Sugar.—Joo Tek Sing.
FOLESO, Norwegian str., 1,041, Berntsen, 24th
Oct.—Cheloo 18th Oct.—Chinese.
GREENGLASS, British schooner, 2,961, J.
G. Olfant, 24th October.—Calcutta and
Straits 8th October, General.—D. Sassoon
& Co., Ltd.
HAINAN, French str., 178, Roulet, 12th Oct.—
from Kuching.—Bradley & Co.
HANYANG, British str., 2,206, McIntosh, 30th
Oct.—Wuhu and Chinkiang 25th Oct.,
General.—Butterfield & Swire.
HAZEL DOUGLAS, British str., 2,498, C. H.
Cross, 20th Oct.—Moj 14th Oct., Coal.—
Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
HORNSTEIN, German str., 1,375, H. Hamer, 20th
October.—Moj 13th Oct., Coal.—Mitsui
Bussan Kaisha.
HONGKONG, French str., 742, G. Suzoni, 30th
Oct.—Haiphong 24th Oct. and Hoihow
29th, General.—A. R. Marty.
JOHANN, German str., 952, Ipland, 4th Oct.—
Bangkok 21st Oct., Rice and General.—
Jensen & Co.
KAMPOT, French str., 412, Le Bail, 3rd Oct.,
—Saigon 5th Sept., General.—Chinese.
LANGSIAN, German str., 2,300, Sperling, 7th
Oct.—Saigon 2nd August, Ballast.—
Jensen & Co.
LISA, Swedish str., 1,577, H. Hornedahl, 17th
Oct.—Shanghai 13th October, General.—
Chinese.
LOONGMOO, German str., 1,245, Kalkofen, 26th
Oct.—Wuhu and Chinkiang 20th Oct.,
Rice.—Siemens & Co.
LOONGSANG, British str., 1,092, A. Y. Gaud-
inck, 30th October.—Manila 27th Oct.,
General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
LOONG, German str., 1,029, G. Schultze, 26th
October.—Bangkok 17th October, Rice and
Timber.—Butterfield & Swire.
MACHORIA, American str., 8,750, J. W.
Saunders, 29th Oct.—San Francisco 27th
Sept. and Shanghai 26th Oct., Mails and
General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
PAKHOL, British str., 1,229, K. E. Tuelken,
16th Oct.—Manila 13th Oct., Ballast.—
Butterfield & Swire.
PAKAT, German str., 1,017, H. Domes, 30th
Oct.—Bangkok 22nd Oct., Rice and Wood.
—Butterfield & Swire.
PROMISE, Norwegian str., 714, E. Torsdalen,
23th Oct.—Anping 25th Oct. Amoy 26th
and Swatow 27th, General.—Osaka Shosen
Kaisha.
SIMONGAN, Dutch str., 1,200, Laiterhol, 26th
Oct.—Singapore 16th October, Sugar.—
Chinese.
THYRA, Norwegian str., 2,111, H. Pedersen,
24th Oct.—Kuching 14th Oct., Coal.—
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
TAMBO, German str., 1,839, A. Kirok, 16th
Oct.—Saigon 11th Oct., General.—Jensen
& Co.
TANAN, British str., 1,465, C. Lindbergh, 17th
October.—Sydney 23rd Sept. and Manila
16th Oct., General.—Butterfield & Swire.
YOOHAW, British str., 3,305, J. Brown, 29th
Oct.—Shanghai 26th October, General.—
Butterfield & Swire.
ZAFIRO, British str., 1,618, R. Rodger, 26th
Oct.—Manilla 22nd Oct., General.—Shewan,
Tomes & Co.

MEN-OF-WAR ON THE CHINA AND JAPAN STATION.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN.

Aspern, cruiser, 2,437 tons, 20 guns, 7,300 h.p.,
Capt. Friedrich Grinzenberger, Singapore
Kaiserin Elisabeth, cruiser, 4,900 tons, 28 guns,
8,000 h.p., Captain Mird, Singapore
Kaiser Franz Josef I., Austrian cruiser, 5,000
tons, Capt. Ferdinando Dabuly, Hongkong

FRENCH.

Acheron, armoured gunboat, 1,736 tons, 10 guns
1,700 h.p., Lieut. Ferret, Saigon
Argus, gunboat, 123 tons — guns, 500 h.p.,
Lieut. Jeanuel, Canton
Avalanche, gunboat, 140 tons, 5 guns, 150 h.p.,
Haiphong

BALENAIS.

Baionnette, gunboat, Lieut. Lofera, Saigon
Caroline, gunboat, Lieut. Hne, Saigon
Casse-tete, gunboat, 140 tons, 5 guns, 150 h.p.,
Saigon

COMTE.

Comete, gunboat, 525 tons, 4 guns, 435 h.p.,
Lieut. M. du Vieux, Gulf of Siam
D'Asses, cruiser, 4,000 tons, 31 guns, 8,500 h.p.,
Baio d'Along
Desclaux, gunboat, 645 tons, 10 guns, 1,000 h.p.,
Lieut. Comdr. L'Host, Haiphong
Deserres, cruiser, 3,985 tons, 14 guns, 5,500 h.p.,
Commander Amet, Baio d'Along

DUPEL THOURS.

armoured cruiser, 10,014 tons,
Saigon
Esloe, gunboat, Lieut. Mero, Haiphong
Francisque, destroyer, 303 tons, 7 guns, 630
h.p., Lieut. Coloni, Haiphong

FRONDA.

destroyer, 350 tons, 7 guns, 303 h.p.,
Lieut. Johnson, Haiphong
Gueydon, cruiser, 837 tons, 36 guns, 2,200
h.p., Captain Gondou, Saigon
Guichen, protected cruiser, flagship of Rear
Admiral de la Fougere de Jompiere, Captain
Prat, Saigon

HENRI RIVIERE.

gunboat, Lieut. Portier,
Haiphong
Jaquein, gunboat, Lieut. Corleau, Haiphong
Javeline, destroyer, 207 tons, 7 guns, 303 h.p.,
Lieut. Comdr. Beaussant, Haiphong
Korsaint, gunboat, 1,250 tons, 6 guns, 2,200 h.p.,
Comdr. Le Golluer, Saigon

LYNX.

submarine, Lieut. Arambros, Saigon
Montcalm, cruiser (Flagship of Vice-Admiral
Richard, Commander in Chief), 9,700 tons, 12
guns, 19,600 h.p., Capt. Martel, Hongkong
Mouquet, destroyer, Lieut. Prat, Baio d'Along
Oisy, gunboat, — tons, — guns, — h.p., Lieut.
Aulendorf, Yangtze

PELO.

gunboat, Lieut. Laviere, Tongku
Pistole, destroyer, Lieut. de Rinnach-Worth,
Baio d'Along
Protos, submarine, Lieut. Glorieux, Saigon
Radonville, battleship, (in reserve) 9,437 tons, 8
guns, 6,071 h.p., Rear Admiral de Tardieu,
Saigon

SABRE.

destroyer, Lieut. Lebar, Haiphong
Sizy, cruiser, 1,736 tons, 10 guns, 1,700 h.p.,
Comdr. T. de Balincourt, Saigon
Sarpis, gunboat, 629 tons, 2 guns, 900 h.p.,
Lieut. Roque, Haiphong
Takiang, gunboat, Yangtze
Takou, destroyer, Lieut. Galland, Saigon
Vauban, battleship, (in reserve) 11,500 tons, 23
guns, 15,000 h.p., Lieut. —, Hongkong
Vigilante, gunboat, 123 tons, 7 guns, 500 h.p.,
Lieut. Jemco, Canton

GERMAN.

Bussard, cruiser, 1,857 tons, 15 guns, 2,900 h.p.,
Comdr. Huse
Fatheland, gunboat, — tons, — guns, — h.p.,
Captain von Buelow, Wuhu
Faer Bismarck (flagship), 11,000 tons, 36 guns,
14,000 h.p., Captain Provo Tzintzang
Geier, cruiser, 1,776 tons, 15 guns, 2,950 h.p.,
Comdr. von Studnitz
Hansa, cruiser, 6,230 tons, 34 guns, 10,000 h.p.,
Captain Weber, Tsingtau

ILITIS.

gunboat, 1,000 tons, 10 guns, 1,300 h.p.,
Comdr. Baron von M. Hulseborn, Canton
Jeguar, gunboat, 500 tons, 10 guns, 1,300 h.p.,
Commander Wilbrandt, Yangtze
Luchs, gunboat, 850 tons, 10 guns, 1,344 h.p.,
Commander Kronckel
Squalor, cruiser, 1,640 tons, 15 guns, 2,900 h.p.,
Commander Persius, (aground at L'uan)
Thetis, cruiser, 2,660 tons, 24 guns, 8,000 h.p.,
Captain Voigt, Shanghai

